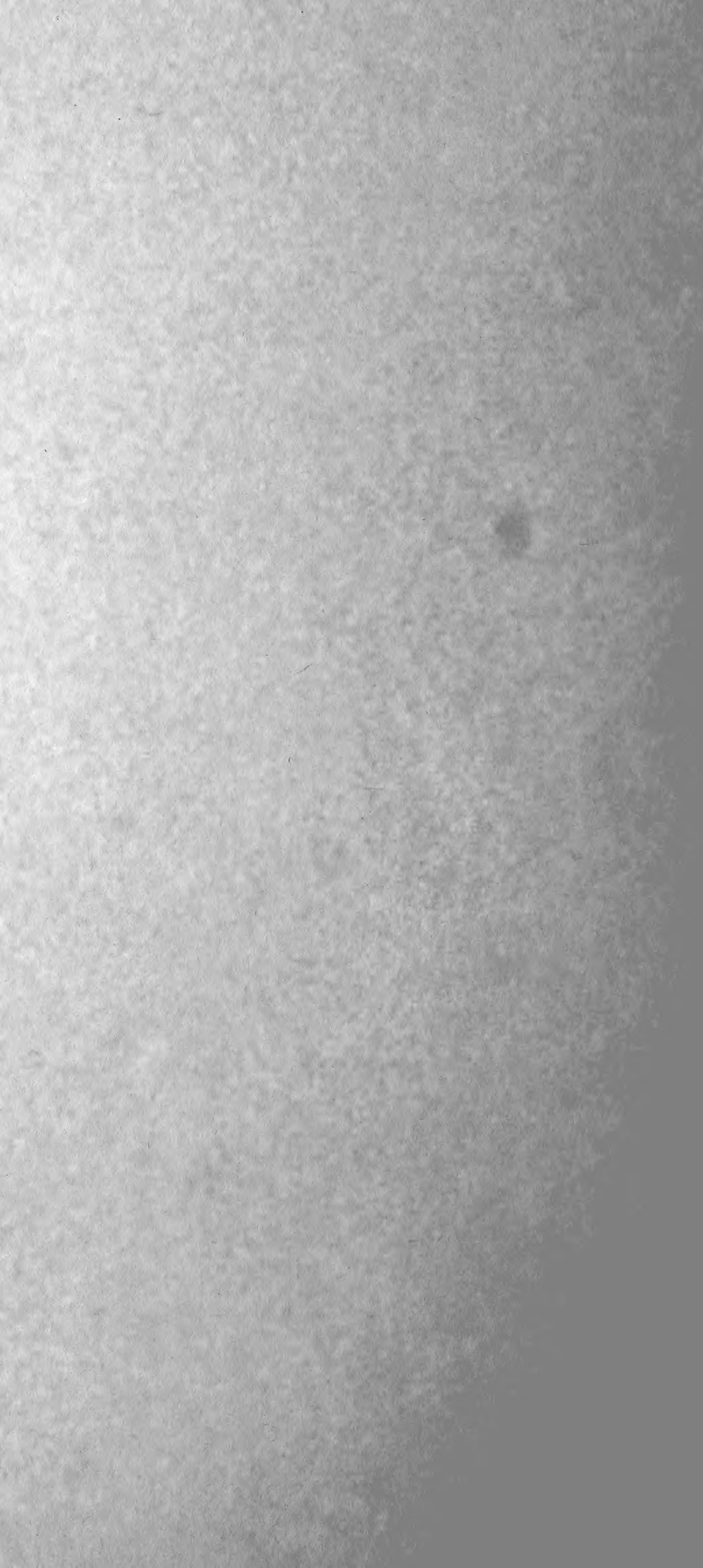


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

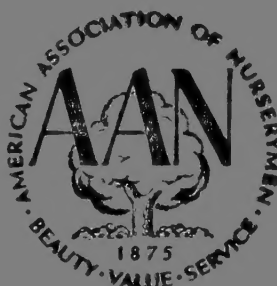


RECEIVED

JAN 23 1948

Fifty-Eighth Year

U. S. Department of Agriculture



1947-1948

PRICE LIST

F. A. Guernsey & Co.

INCORPORATED

Schoharie Nurseries

SCHOHARIE, N. Y.

100 Acres

Telephone 4F3

INFORMATION

Our terms are cash in full on delivery. We grant short term credit only to established accounts or to new accounts having satisfactory references.

We do not pay express and freight charges inasmuch as our prices are not fixed to cover these charges. Prices do not include planting. Truck delivery free of charge wherever feasible.

We prefer that all orders total at least \$1.00.

The guarantee is contingent on fulfillment of the terms.

Plants are guaranteed healthy and quality as represented. Claims must be made within five days so that adjustments can be made promptly.

Plants are guaranteed true to name; if found not to be true, we will replace them or refund the money paid.

We will replace any plants that fail to survive one growing season if the purchaser is convinced that we or the plants are at fault and report of failure is made promptly. Cost of transportation and planting will be borne by the purchaser. This offer does not apply to trees over 4 inches in caliper.

We will gladly quote prices on sizes larger than listed in the price list. On large size selected specimens, caliper as well as height will govern the price.

**Prices Subject to Change
Without Notice**

Index on Back Cover

EVERGREEN TREES

ABIES concolor **White Fir**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 3.50
2 to 3 ft.	4.50

fraseri **Fraser Fir**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 3.50
2 to 2 ½ ft.	4.25

douglasi (see Pseudotsuga douglasi)

CHAMAECYPARIS filifera **Thready Cypress**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 3.50
2 to 2 ½ ft.	4.00

c. plumosa **Plume Cypress**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	3 3.25
2 to 2 ½ ft.	4.00

JUNIPER communis depressa pluomsa

Andorra Juniper

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 4.00
2 to 2 ½ ft.	4.75
2 ½ to 3 ft.	6.00

chinensis columnaris **Columnaris Juniper**

2 to 2 ½ ft.	\$ 3.75
2 ½ to 3 ft.	4.75
3 to 3 ½ ft.	6.00
3 ½ to 4 ft.	7.50

c. pfitzeriana **Pfitzer Juniper**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 4.25
2 to 2 ½ ft.	7.00
2 ½ to 3 ft.	8.00
3 to 3 ½ ft.	9.00

squamata meyeri **Meyers Juniper**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 6.50
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stricta **Spiny Greek Juniper**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 3.75
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virginiana hilli **Hills Dundee Juniper**

2 ½ to 3 ft.	\$ 4.75
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PICEA glauca albertina **Black Hills Spruce**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 2.75
2 to 2 ½ ft.	3.50
2 ½ to 3 ft.	4.25
3 to 3 ½ ft.	5.00

<i>p. glauca</i>	Blue Colorado Spruce
	sold out
PINUS mughus	Mugho Dwarf Pine
1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 6.50
2 to 2 ½ ft.	8.00
PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi	Douglas Fir
2 to 2 ½ ft.	\$ 5.00
2 ½ to 3 ft.	6.00
3 ½ to 3 ft.	7.50
TAXUS cuspidata	Spreading Yew
1 to 1 ½ ft.	\$ 5.00
1 ½ to 2 ft.	6.25
2 to 2 ½ ft.	9.00
3 to 3 ½ ft.	11.00
<i>c. capitata</i>	Upright Yew
1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 7.50
2 to 2 ½ ft.	9.00
3 to 3 ½ ft.	15.00
3 ½ to 4 ft.	17.50
4 to 4 ½ ft.	20.00
5 to 5 ½ ft.	30.00
4 ½ to 5 ft.	25.00
<i>c. nana</i>	Dwarf Yew
6 to 9 in.	\$ 3.00
12 to 15 in.	6.00
15 to 18 in.	7.50
<i>media hatfieldi</i>	Hatfield Yew
1 to 1 ½ ft.	\$ 4.25
<i>m. hicksii</i>	Hicks Yew
1 to 1 ½ ft.	\$ 4.00
1 ½ to 2 ft.	5.50
2 to 2 ½ ft.	7.00
2 ½ to 3 ft.	8.25
THUJA occidentalis	American Arborvitae
1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 2.75
2 to 2 ½ ft.	3.25
2 ½ to 3 ft.	4.00
4 to 4 ½ ft.	6.75
4 ½ to 5 ft.	7.50
<i>o. elegantissima</i>	Golden Tipped Arborvitae
3 to 3 ½ ft.	\$ 5.00
3 ½ to 4 ft.	6.00

o. pyramdalis **Pyramid Arborvitae**

2 to 2 ½ ft.	\$ 3.50
2 ½ to 3 ft.	4.00
3 to 3 ½ ft.	4.75
3 ½ to 4 ft.	5.75
4 to 4 ½ ft.	6.75
4 ½ to 5 ft.	7.75

o. rosenthali **Rosenthal Arborvitae**

2 to 2 ½ ft.	\$ 5.50
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o. wareana **Siberian Arborvitae**

2 to 2 ½ ft.	\$ 4.00
2 ½ to 3 ft.	5.00
3 to 3 ½ ft.	6.00
3 ½ to 4 ft.	7.00

o. woodwardi **Woodward Globe Arborvitae**

1 to 1 ½ ft.	\$ 2.75
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TSUGA canadensis **Canadian Hemlock**

2 ½ to 3 ft.	\$ 6.00
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EVERGREEN SHRUBS

DAPHNE cneorum	Rose Daphne
9 to 12 in.	\$ 2.25
KALMIA latifolia	Mountain Laurel
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 4.50
PIERIS floribunda	Mountain Andromeda
12 to 18 in.	\$ 4.50
RHODODENDRON carolinianum	Carolina Rhododendron
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 6.50
catawbiense	Catawba Rhododendron
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 6.50
2 to 3 ft.	8.50
maximum	Rosebay Rhododendron
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 5.50

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

ACER dasycarpum	Silver Maple
10 to 12 in.	\$ 3.50
1½ to 2 in. cal.	4.00
2 to 2½ in. cal.	5.50
2½ to 3 in. cal.	6.50
3 to 3½ in. cal.	7.50
negundo	Ash Leaf Maple
10 to 12 ft.	\$ 3.00
platanoides	Norway Maple
8 to 10 ft.	\$ 5.00
10 to 12 ft.	6.50
2½ to 3 in. cal.	13.50
p. schwedleri	Schwedler Maple
8 to 10 ft.	\$ 7.00
10 to 12 ft.	9.00
2½ to 3 in. cal.	15.00
p. Schwedleri nigra	Norway Crimson King
7 to 8 ft. whips	\$ 6.00
saccharum	Sugar Maple
8 to 10 ft.	\$ 4.50
10 to 12 ft.	6.50
12 to 14 ft.	7.50
1¾ to 2 in. cal.	9.50
BETULA alba lacinata	Cut-leaf Weeping Birch
6 to 7 ft.	\$ 3.00
8 to 10 ft.	7.00
alba	European White Birch
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 4.00
CASTANEA japonica	Chinese Chestnut
	Blight Resistant
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 3.50
FAGUS americana	American Beech
2 to 2½ in. cal. specimens B. & B.	\$12.50
sylvatica pupurea riversii	Rivers Purple Beech
6 to 8 ft. B. & B.	\$12.00
FRAXINUS americana	Green Ash
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 3.00
GINKO biloba	Maidenhair Tree
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 5.00

JUGLANS nigra	Black Walnut
4 to 5 ft.	\$ 3.00
5 to 6 ft.	4.00
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera	Tulip Tree
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 4.50
MORUS alba pendula	Teas Weeping Mulberry
2 year heads	\$ 4.00
alba tatarica	Russian Mulberry
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 2.50
POPULUS eugeni	Carolina Poplar
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 1.75
nigra italica	Lombardy Poplar
10 to 12 ft.	\$ 2.50
QUERCUS rubra	Red Oak
7 to 8 ft.	\$ 4.00
8 to 10 ft.	6.00
palustris	Pin Oak
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 4.00
8 to 10 ft.	6.00
3 to 3½ in. cal.	25.00
SALIX babylonica	Babylon Weeping Willow
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 3.00
niobe	Golden Weeping Willow
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 3.00
8 to 10 ft.	4.00
pentandra	Laurel Leaf Willow
8 to 10 ft.	\$ 3.00
SORBUS americana	American Mountain Ash
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 4.00
ULMUS americana	American Elm
8 to 10 ft.	\$ 3.00
2 to 2½ in. cal.	8.00
3 to 3½ in. cal.	10.00
pumila	Siberian or Chinese Elm
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 2.75

Large Deciduous Trees

Available in following varieties

NORWAY MAPLE

SUGAR MAPLE

AMERICAN ELM

MOLINE ELM

CHINESE ELM

Prices on above trees \$12.00 per inch in diameter, balled and burlaped, plus planting charge of 25 % within a radius of 35 miles, 10 % additional planting charge for each additional 20 miles over 35 miles.

FLOWERING TREES

CERIS canadensis Judas Tree (Red Bud)
4 to 5 ft. \$ 4.00

CRATAEGUS oxyacantha pauli
 Paul's Red Hawthorne
5 to 6 ft. \$ 4.00
6 to 8 ft. 5.00

MAGNOLIA soulangeana - Saucer Magnolia
3 to 4 ft. \$15.00

MALUS atrosanguinea Carmine Crab
 Single, red flowers
5 to 6 ft. \$ 4.00

eleyi	Ely Flowering Crab
Pink flowers, red edible fruit	
4 to 5 ft.	\$ 3.00

hopa	Hopa Flowering Crab
Red flowers, red edible fruit	
6 to 7 ft.	\$ 4.00

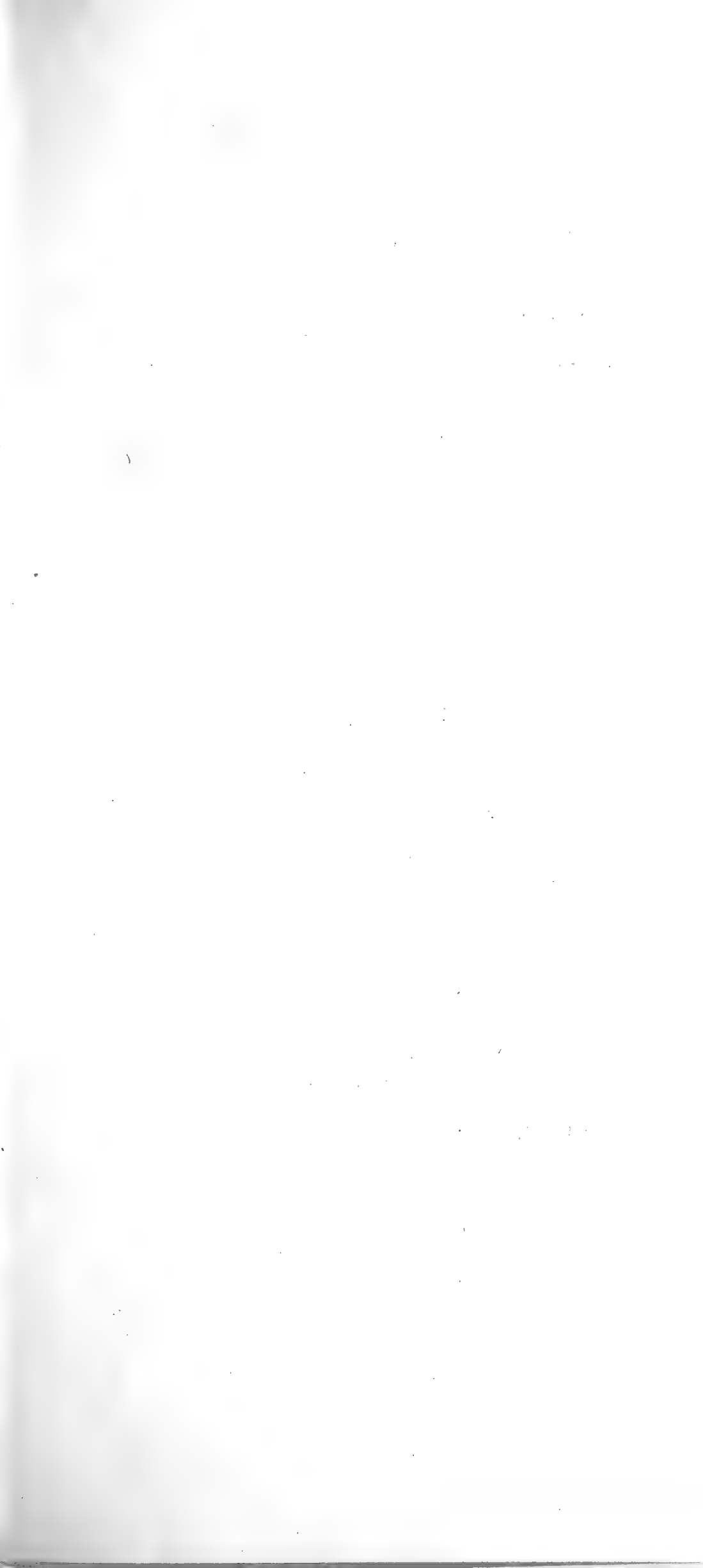
ioenis plena	Bechtel Crab
Double, pink flowers	
4 to 5 ft.	\$ 3.00

PRUNUS cistena	Purple Leaf Plum
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 2.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.50

subhirtella pendula	Weeping Japanese Cherry
5 to 6 ft.	\$ 5.00

ROBINA pseudoacacia	Common White Locust
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 1.75
8 to 10 ft.	2.50

hispida	Pink Flowering Locust
5 to 6 ft.	\$ 3.75
8 to 10 ft.	5.00



Fruit Trees

APPLES—2 year

	Each	10	100
11-16	\$1.90	\$15.00	\$100.00
9-16	1.75	14.00	90.00
7-16	1.50	12.00	80.00
1 year, No. 1	1.75	14.00	90.00

PEARS—2 year

11-16	\$2.25	\$19.00	\$165.00
9-16	2.10	17.00	150.00
7-16	1.90	15.00	125.00
1 year, No. 1	2.10	17.00	150.00

PLUMS, SOUR CHERRIES—2 year

11-16	\$2.40	\$20.00	\$175.00
9-16	2.25	19.00	165.00
7-16	2.00	16.00	130.00
1 year, No. 1	2.25	19.00	165.00

SWEET CHERRIES—1 year

No. 1	\$2.25	\$19.00	\$175.00
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PEACHES—1 year

9-16	\$1.50	\$11.00	\$100.00
7-16	1.40	10.00	90.00
5-16	1.20	9.00	85.00

DWARF APPLE \$3.00 each

DWARF PEAR \$3.00 each

MULTIPLE VARIETY APPLE \$4.00 each
(5 varieties on tree)

QUINCE \$3.00 each

APRICOT \$3.00 each

NECTARINES \$2.50 each

GRAPE VINES—2 year

	Each	10	100
Concord	\$.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 25.00
Other varieties60	5.00	30.00
Golden Muscat	1.5\$		

CURRENTS

	Each	10	100
Red Lake:			
2 yr. No. 1	\$.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00
1 yr. No. 140	3.00	20.00

GOOSEBERRIES

2 year	\$.90	\$ 8.00
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RASPBERRIES

Red and Purple	\$.20	\$ 1.75	\$ 15.00
Black15	1.40	12.00

BLACKBERRIES

	\$.15	\$ 1.40	\$ 12.00
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ASPARAGUS—2 year

	25	100	1000
Washington	\$2.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 40.00
Paradise	2.50	7.00	50.00

RHUBARB

	Each
McDonald	\$1.00
Victoria30

BLUEBERRIES

Rancocas, Rubel, Jersey, Pioneer, Cabot		
	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$1.50	\$14.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.25	20.00

BOYSENBERRIES

\$.25 each

Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs

ALTHEA (hibiscus syriacus) **Rose of Sharon**
Colors: Red, White Purple

2 to 3 ft. \$ 1.25

AZALEA arborescens **Sweet Azalea**
Fragrant, white flowers in June

1 ½ to 2 ft. B. & B. \$ 5.00

calendulacea **Flame Azalea**
Burnt orange flowers

1 ½ to 2 ft. B. & B. \$ 5.00

mollis **Chinese Azalea**
Pink to red flowers

9 to 12 in. \$ 3.59

nudiflora **Pinxter Azalea**
Pink flowers

1 ½ to 2 ft. \$ 4.50

vaseyi **Pink Shell Azalea**
Pink flowers

1 ½ to 2 ft. \$ 5.00

yedoense **Yodogawa Azalea**
Double pinkish lavender flowers

12 to 15 in. \$ 4.50

Kaempferi hybrids: 12 to 15 in. \$ 4.50

Carmen — rose pink flowers

Cleopatra — lilac rose

Louise — light rose

Othello — brick red

BERBERIS thunbergi **Barberry**
1 ½ to 2 ft. (\$6 per 10; \$50 per 100) .. \$.75

t. atropurpurea **Red Leaf Barberry**
1 ½ to 2 ft. (\$8 per 10) \$ 1.00

t. pluriflora erecta **Columberry**
1 ½ to 2 ft. (\$7.00 per 10) \$.85
2 to 2 ½ ft. (\$8.00 per 10)95
2 ½ to 3 ft. (\$9.50 per 10) 1.10

BUDDLEIA charming **Red Butterfly Bush**
1 ½ to 2 ft. \$ 1.00

ille de France **Purple Butterfly Bush**
1 ½ to 2 ft. \$ 1.00

CORNUS alba variegata **Variegated Dogwood**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.50

sanguina	Blood Twig Dogwood
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.00

COTONEASTER acutefolia **Upright Cotoneaster**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.00
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divaricata	Spreading Cotoneaster
1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 2.00

CYDONIA japonica **Japan Quince**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.00
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DEUTZIA gracilis **Slender Deutzia**

15 to 18 in.	\$ 1.25
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EUONYMOUS alatus **Spindle Bush**

2 to 2 ½ ft.	\$ 2.00
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FORSYTHIA intermedia **Border Golden Bell**

2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.25
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f. ovata	Korean Golden Bell
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 1.60

HYDRANGEA aborescens grandiflora**Hills of Snow**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.50

nikko	Blue Hydrangea
12 to 15 in.	\$ 1.50

paniculata grandiflora	Pee Gee Hydrangea
1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.40

tree form	Tree Hydrangea
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 2.25

ILEX verticillata **Winterberry**

2 ft.	\$ 1.25
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KERRIA japonica floraplana **Double Kerria**

1 ½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.40
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KOLKWITZIA amabilis **Beauty Bush**

1 to 1 ½ ft.	\$ 1.00
1 ½ to 2 ft.	1.25

LIGUSTRUM amurense	Amur Privet
1 to 1½ ft. (\$22.00 per 100)	\$.30
1½ to 2 ft. (\$30.00 per 100)	.40
3 to 4 ft. (\$50.00 per 100)	.75
ibota regalianum	Regal Privet
1½ to 2 ft.	\$.90
LONICERA fragrantissima	Winter Honeysuckle
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.00
morrowi	Morrow Honeysuckle
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.25
tatarica rubra	Tartarian Honeysuckle
2 to 2½ ft.	\$ 1.25
PHILADELPHUS coronarius	Sweet Mockorange
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.00
cor. aureus	Golden Mockorange
1 to 1½ ft.	\$ 1.25
1½ to 2 ft.	1.50
cor. virginalis	Virginal Mockorange
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.40
PRUNUS glandulosa	Pink Flowering Almond
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.20
2 to 3 ft.	1.50
RHODOTYPOS kerriodes	Jet Bead
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.00
RHUS canadensis	Fragrant Sumac
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.25
cotinus	Purple Fringe
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 2.00
SAMBUCUS canadensis aurea	Golden Elder
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.00
SORBARIA sorbifolia	Ural False Spirea
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.00
SPIREA anthony waterer	Anthony water Spirea
1 to 1½ ft.	\$ 1.00
1½ to 2 ft.	1.25
opulifolia aureus	Golden Spirea
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.00
prunifolia	Bridal Wreath
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.00

thunbergi	Thunberg Spirea
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.25
van houttei	Van Houttei Spirea
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.00
(\$9.00 per 10; \$80.00 per 100)	
3 to 4 ft.	1.25
(\$11.00 per 10; \$100.00 per 100)	
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus	Snowberry
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.00
3 to 3½ ft.	1.25
chenaulti	Coralberry
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.25
SYRINGA persica	Persian Lilac
1½ to 2 ft.	\$ 1.00
villosa	Late Lilac
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.25
vulgaris	Common Purple Lilac
4 to 5 ft.	\$ 1.75
HYBRID LILACS:	
Syr. Mme. Lemoine — white, double	
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 2.50
Syr. Chas. X — dark purplish red,	
single 3 to 4 ft.	2.50
Syr. Chas Jolly — reddish purple,	
double 5 to 6 ft.	3.00
Syr. Ludwig Spaeth — violet - red,	
single 3 to 4 ft.	2.50
Syr. Rubra de Marley — pale lilac	
single, 3 to 4 ft.	2.50
Syr. Hugo Koster 3 to 4 ft. lilac blue	
single	2.50
Syr. Pres Grevy 3 to 4 ft. — light	
pink lilac, double	2.50
Syr. Rhum von Horstenstein—2 to 4	
ft. mauve, single	2.50
Syr. Michael Buchner 3 to 4 ft. lilac	
blue double	2.50
Syr. Reamur 3 to 4 ft., clear purple	
red, single	2.50
Syr. Mme. Easimer Perier double	
white 3 to 4 ft.	2.50

VIBURNUM americanum	Highbush Cranberry	
2 to 2½ ft.		\$ 1.25
carlesi	Fragrant Viburnum	
2 to 2½ ft. B. & B.		\$ 6.00
opulus sterilis	Common Snowball	
1½ to 2 ft.		\$ 1.10
WEIGELIA Eva Rathke	Red Weigelia	
1½ to 2 ft.		\$ 1.40
rosea	Common Pink Weigelia	
2 to 3 ft.		\$ 1.00
3 to 4 ft.		1.50
rosea nana variegata	Variegated Weigelia	
1½ to 2 ft.		\$ 1.25

HARDY VINES

AMPELOPSIS <i>quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
2 yr. No. 1	\$.75
<i>tricuspidata</i>	Boston Ivy
2 yr. No. 1	\$ 1.00
ARISTOLOCHIA <i>sipho</i>	Dutchman's Pipe
2 yr. No. 1	\$ 2.25
CELASTRUS <i>scandens</i>	Bittersweet
2 yr. No. 1	\$ 1.00
Jackmani (purple)	
Henryi (white)	
Mme. Edourd Andre (crimson)	
Paniculata (white)	
2 yr. No. 1	\$ 1.25
EUONYMOUS <i>radicans</i> <i>vegetus</i>	
	Big Leaf Winter Creeper
2 yr. No. 1	\$ 1.50
LONICERA <i>heckrottii</i>	Golden Honeysuckle
2 yr. No. 1	\$ 1.25
<i>japonica</i> <i>hallena</i>	Hall's Janan Honeysuckle
2 yr. No. 1	\$.75
	\$55 per 100; \$450 per 1000)
PACHYSANDRA <i>terminalis</i>	Japanese Spurge
	(\$4.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100)
POLYGONUM <i>auberti</i>	Silver Lave Vine
2 yr. field grown	\$ 1.00
VINCA <i>minor</i>	Myrtle
	(\$2.00 per 10; \$100.00 per 1000)
WISTERIA	Purple Wisteria
2 yr. grafted	\$ 1.50

ROSES

2 year, No. 1. field grown, potted only \$1.50 each; \$13.50 per 10; \$110.00 per 100

We offer hybrid perpetual roses, hybrid tea roses, climbing roses, ramblers, rugosa roses, and floribunda roses in the following varieties:

RED

Ami Quinard
American Beauty
Christopher Stone
E. G. Hill
Etoile de Hollande
Grenoble
Mc Gredy's
Red Radiance
Victoria Harrington

PINK

Betty Uprichard
Dame Edith Helen
Editor Mc Farland
Edith Nellie Perkins
Los Angies
Mrs. Rowena Thom
Picture
Pink Radiance
Pink Dawn
Paul Neyron (H. P.)
The Doctor

YELLOW

Golden Rapture
Joanna Hill
Mrs. E. P. Thom
Mrs. P. S. Du Pont
Souv. de Claudius Pernet

CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS

American Beauty — red
Dorothy Perkins — pink
Dr. Van Fleet — pink
Primrose — yellow
Excelsia — red
White Dorothy — white

TWO TONED

Autumn
Condessa de Sastago
Margaret Mc Gredy
Mrs. Sam Mc Gredy
Mme. Joseph Perrud
Pres. Hoover
Talisman
Treasure Island

WHITE

F. K. Duschki (H. P.)
Mc Gredy's Ivory

FLORIBUNDA & DWARF POLYANTHA

Dagmar Spaeth — white
Elsie Poulsen — pink
Cameo — pink
Guss an Aachen — orange salmon
Kirsten Poulsen — scarlet
Poulsen Yellow — yellow
Lafayette Improved — crimson
Eutin — red
Ideal — red
Golden Salmon Superior — rose salmon
Orange Triumph — red
Triumph da Orleans — red

BUSH ROSES

F. J. Grootendorst — red
Pink Grootendorst — pink
Harrison Yellow — yellow
Hugonis — yellow

Successful Planting



F. A. GUERNSEY & CO., INC.

Schoharie Nurseries

SCHOHARIE, NEW YORK

100 Acres

Telephone 4F3

Successful Planting Pruning and Care

CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL

The bundles should be opened immediately, the roots dipped in water, then heeled in moist ground so that the mellow earth will come in contact with the roots and thoroughly protect them from the air, having the earth tramped solid about them.

If Strawberry plants, perennials with growing tops or Raspberry tip plants, be careful that only the roots are wet and no moisture is on the crown and tops when heeled in or rotting will surely result.

When ready to plant, take up only a few at a time, puddle the roots and do not allow them to lie exposed to the sun or air.

The roots of woody trees, shrubs or dormant Roses may be soaked in water for several hours prior to planting.

The ground should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow, or by deep spading and working down with garden tools.

PLANTING CHART

	Suitable Planting Distance	No. of Trees or Plants Per Acre
Apples	40 x40	28
Pears, Cherries	20 x20	110
Plums, Peaches, Apricots	18 x18	135
Quince, Dwarf Apple, Dwarf Pear	12 x12	300
Grapes	10 x10	435
Currants, Gooseberries	4 x 4	2,725
Raspberries, Blackberries	3 x 6	2,420
Boysenberries, Dewberries	6 x 6	1,210
Strawberries—Field culture	1½ x 3	9,670
Asparagus Beds	1 x 1½	29,040
Asparagus—Field rows	1 x 3	14,520
Rhubarb	2 x 4	5,490
Horseradish	1 x 3	14,520

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

PRUNING, PLANTING AND AFTER CARE

FRUIT TREES

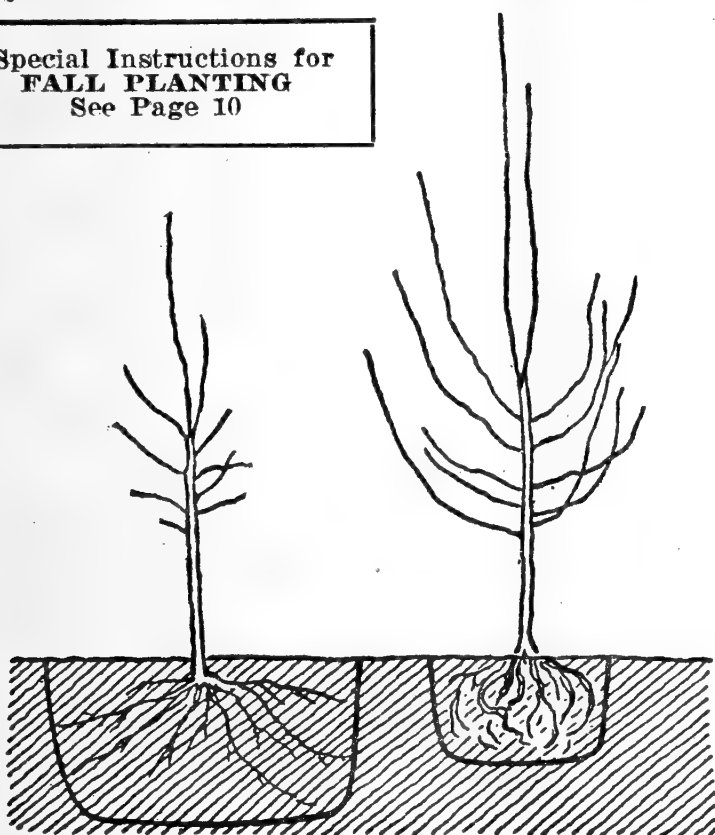
The holes for planting must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. All broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to

leave the ends smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; pack the soil very firmly about the roots by tamping with the feet or post tamper, being careful not to bark or break the roots. Leave three inches of the surface soil loose to serve as a mulch. If the ground is very dry apply one to two pails of water before this soil mulch is in place, and after the water has soaked away it can then be placed over the moist soil.

Dig holes large enough to admit roots in natural position. Set several inches deeper than stood in nursery row. Pack soil solid about roots.

Unless thorough surface cultivation will be practiced during the summer a mulch should be applied. This may be a layer of coarse manure or vegetable matter around the trees three to six inches deep, and extending out from the trees three or five feet. Mulching protects the soil against the sun and drying winds; against alternate freezing and thawing, and provides some plant food.

Special Instructions for
FALL PLANTING
See Page 10



Almost Sure to Live

Almost Sure to Die

PRUNING

The pruning of trees should begin when they are planted. The transplanting of a tree marks a very critical point of its life history, and to neglect careful

and proper methods of planting and pruning at that time is to invite disaster or, at least, unsatisfactory returns from one's efforts.

Apple and Pear—Select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk, and at safe distance apart up and down the trunk. If two branches come out, one exactly opposite the other, forming a crotch, a split may occur at this weak point in later life, when the tree is full of fruit. Shorten these selected branches to about five buds, cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk, leaving no stub longer than one-eighth to one-quarter inch. Also shorten back two-thirds the central leader of the tree, and every effort should be made to leave one center branch as a central leader,

Cherry—Five or six good limbs, well distributed along the trunk will be sufficient to form a well balanced top. The limbs left after pruning should not be cut back as severely as recommended for some other classes.

Peach, Sweet Cherry, Plum—Cut back all branches to about two or three buds leaving one central branch longer as a central leader. These limbs will form the permanent framework for the top, and subsequent growth may be pruned to meet the requirements or desire of the planter.

Fruit trees must not be neglected after planting. Provide a mulch around the tree or keep the soil well cultivated to prevent excessive drying out. Applications of barnyard manure or other commercial fertilizer strong in Nitrogen in very early spring is generally to be recommended for fruit trees.

The after pruning of fruit trees should be with the aim of forming a symmetrical top, with an even distribution of branches without any weak crotches; then thin out water sprouts and branches so as to allow plenty of air and sunlight into the tree; to cut back lateral branches only enough to keep them from becoming too whippy and to top the leaders of the trees so that they may not become too tall. In case of Peach trees considerably more annual pruning is done on all branches to prevent the tree from setting more fruit than it can properly bring to maturity and to stimulate an abundance of new growth which becomes the fruiting wood the second season.

A careful watch should be made for borers and they should be dug out promptly whenever found. Peach tree borers are generally controlled by the use of Parldi-Chloro—Benzene which should be used only according to directions.

A thorough spray schedule must be followed for all fruit trees if a good clean crop is expected. See spray schedule at back of this book.

SMALL FRUITS

Gooseberries and Currants—Prepare the ground by deep plowing or spading. Cut the plants back fully one-half. Plant four feet apart both ways, same depth

as plants stood in the nursery row, and firm soil well.

A mulch of strawy manure is desirable. Fall or very early spring planting is to be recommended. After pruning consists largely in removing older wood out of centers during the dormant season. Keep the plants growing and watch out for the curant worm and leaf spot. Both are easily controlled with Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux mixture.

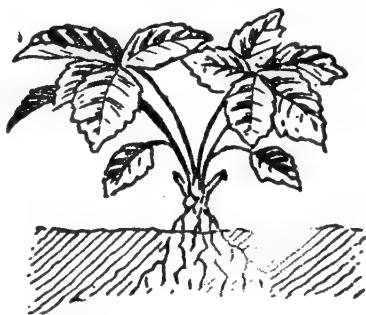
Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries—Most essential to success with these bramble plants is to cut all tops back to 4 to 6 inches above the roots either before or immediately after planting. These should be set fairly deep, except one-year-old raspberry tip plants, the new growth of which starts from the crown in the mass of hair-like roots; these should be planted shallow, with the crown not more than one inch below the surface. Too deep planting is often fatal to one-year-old raspberry plants. Firm the dirt around each plant. Keep



Just right



Too deep



Too shallow

surface of ground loose. In case of black and purple Raspberry tip plants be sure the growing sprout is not broken off and that the soil over this sprout is loose so that it can make its way up through the ground as this is the point from which new growth is made.

Remove all old bearing canes immediately after the crop is harvested. Black and purple Raspberries are pruned by pinching the tops out of the new growth when it reaches a height of 2½ feet during the early summer. The lateral branches are cut back to 10-12 inches in the spring before growth starts.

Blackberries, Dewberries and Red Raspberries, besides the removal of old canes after fruiting are generally pruned only in the spring, cutting back about $\frac{1}{2}$ of new growth. To prevent the canes hanging down on the ground some growers either tie them to stakes or wire to trellis.

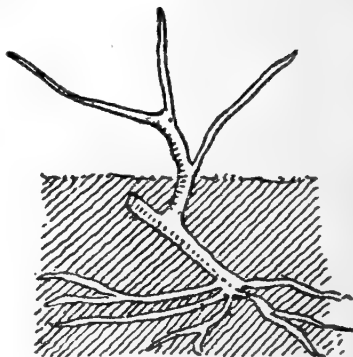
Youngberries, Boysenberries, Nectarberries—Set the plants 6 to 7 feet apart planting very similar to other berries. Dig the holes large enough to permit spreading the roots and just deep enough to bring the crown or new growth about one inch under the surface. Firm the soil well around the roots but do not pack it over the growing bud. Water well when planting if ground is dry. They will provide fruit if allowed to follow the natural habit of trailing on the ground but the many advantages of the trellis more than amply repay for the additional labor and expense. Old canes should be removed after fruiting and in the spring the new canes trained carefully to the wires or trellis. In sections where winter temperature drops to zero and lower a mulch or protection of dry straw or other suitable material should be placed over the young canes on the ground in the late fall and to remain so covered until early spring.

Strawberries—Plants should be set and cared for the same as tomato and cabbage plants. Plant in rows three to three and one-half feet apart and fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row. The cheapest way to grow them is to plant in long rows and tend with a cultivator,

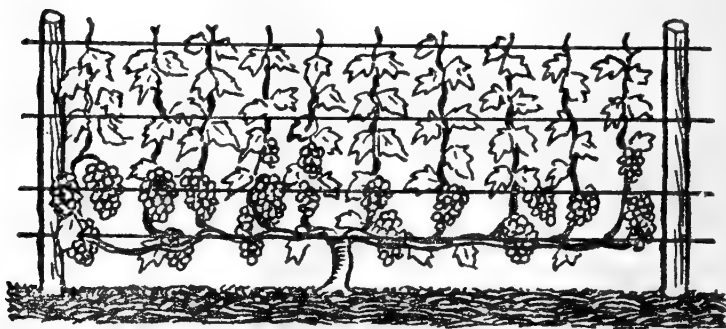
GRAPES



Planted too shallow.



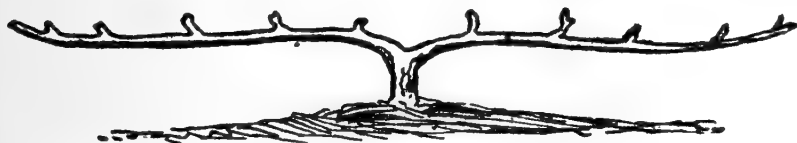
Planted just right.



As the vine grows train to trellis as shown in illustration

using fenders. Never allow rows to spread to more than eight or ten inches in width. Cover the plants late in the fall with one or two inches of clean straw, prairie hay or stable litter (if free from weed seed). This covering should be removed from the plants in early spring and left between the rows until the fruit is picked, then it should be removed from the patch and the rows cultivated the same as before.

Grapes—These should be planted ten to twelve inches deep in holes large enough to admit roots without curling them, pressing soil solid about roots.—Cut vines back to within three or four buds of the roots. Keep the ground clean by cultivating; if impossible to cultivate, mulch.



Prune in February or early March, before there are any signs of new growth.

Cut back to two buds, as shown. The fruit of the grape is borne only on shoots of the current year's growth, which spring from the wood of last year's growth—hence the importance of annual and intelligent pruning.

BLUEBERRIES

Blueberries—Cultivated Blueberries prefer an acid soil containing an abundance of peat or other partially rotted vegetable matter. They also need a moderate supply of moisture and good drainage. If your soil is not already acid this condition may be created easily by mixing with the surface soil a liberal quantity of peaty material such as acid peat, partially rotted leaves, pine needles, sawdust or chip dirt.

Various planting distances have been recommended for these High Bush Blueberries 4x8 ft. is about right for commercial planting; for home planting closer distances may be used. The tops are usually pruned before shipping but if not they should be reduced one half. It is better to mulch Blueberries rather than cultivate as they are shallow rooted plants. Use Peat Moss or old sawdust.

After the plants are four years old they are pruned each year if the large size of the fruit is to be maintained; this pruning is largely confined to the removal of small wood throughout the plant.

Asparagus—Prepare ground by deep plowing or spading. Set plants twelve to eighteen inches each way, six inches deep, with roots well spread out. Every fall mulch the bed well with well rotted manure, ashes and salt.

Rhubarb—Prepare ground as for asparagus. Set the plants with crown or eye two inches under ground. Plant three feet apart each way. Mulch in winter. Give clean cultivation the same as for any other crop.

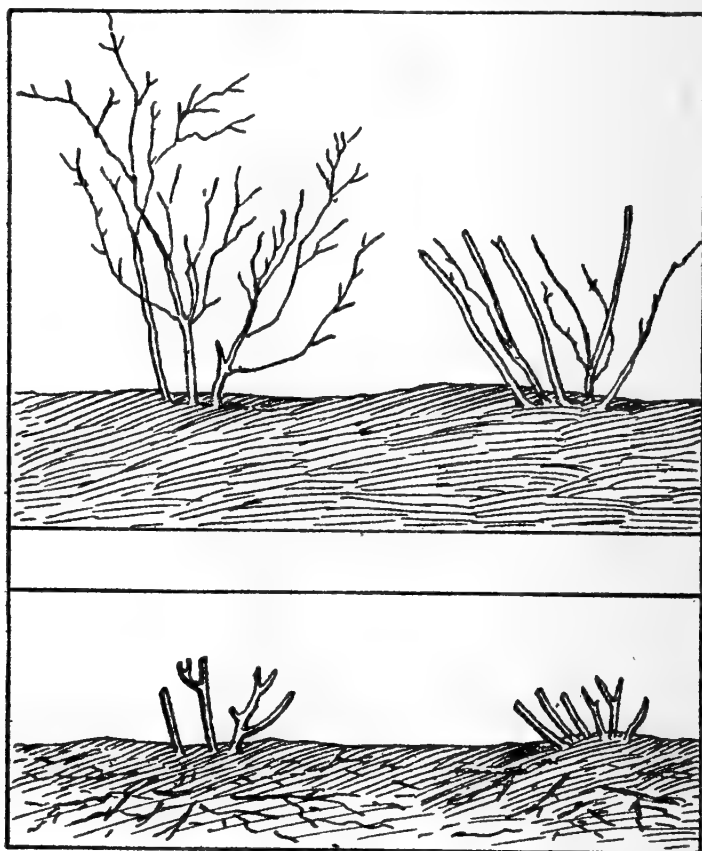
SHRUBS

If planted in beds or groups the ground should be spaded deeply and well worked. If shrubs are set as individual specimens they should be planted the same as trees.

Set shrubs a little deeper than they stood in the nursery row, or with their crowns at about the surface of the ground. Water the plants well during the hot, dry weather and keep the ground well stirred around them. Most shrubs require judicious pruning at planting time, and subsequently. When shrubs are planted it is advisable to cut them back from one-half to two-thirds with few exceptions.

ROSES

If roses are planted in the ordinary way with the tops left exposed to the sun and drying winds of the spring, they are almost sure to shrivel before time for them to grow, and thus the plants are greatly endangered, while if the following suggestions are followed, success is almost certain. The plants should be unpacked as soon as received from the nursery and planted, if possible.



Rose Bushes Just Planted—Before and After Trimming.

If unable to plant them immediately upon receiving them, they should be heeled-in deep (buried) in moist, loose earth, waiting time to plant.

In planting they should be set two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery in well-prepared, damp soil, but not wet enough to be muddy. If the soil is dry, it is well to plant the roses solidly, then wet thoroughly and after the water has soaked away, throw up a small mound of earth five or six inches high around the plant. Then cut off the branches about one inch above the mound, leaving it this way for ten days or two weeks, or until the buds start and show a desire to grow, when the dirt mound can be raked down. Roses handled in this way hardly ever fail to make a good start and a very satisfactory growth.

HEDGES

Privet—Dig trench twelve inches or more deep and set the plants four to six inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row, or deep enough so the lower branches will be four to six inches under the ground. Such deep planting will make a compact hedge down to the ground line but if the plants are set shallow there will always be undesirable open spaces at the base of the hedge. Some planters set Privet in a double row eight to ten inches apart each way which makes a very dense hedge. Cut Privet back to six inches when planting to promote thick new growth at lower part of plant.

Barberry-Spiraea—Should be planted in the same manner as shrubs, either in trenches for hedge or as groups or individual specimens. Cut back and thin out one-half of top wood.

BULBS AND ROOTS

Prepare the ground by deep spading twelve to eighteen inches, and work it into a well pulverized condition.

Peonies—Should be set with the crown two to three inches below the surface of the ground. Plant two to two and one-half feet apart. Mulch heavily after the ground is frozen and remove mulch in the spring.

Iris—Should be set with the crown two inches below the surface. Plant twelve inches apart. Mulch as for Peonies.

Phlox—Set the crown one inch under the surface and spread out the roots. Firm well. Mulch in winter. Water in summer. Plant twelve inches apart. Gaillardia, Delphinium, Platycodon and other perennials should be planted about like Iris and Phlox.

SHADE TREES

Ornamentals—Dig holes large enough to accommodate all roots without bending or cramping. Fill the hole with good top dirt and firm it hard. When the hole is three-fourths full allow a bucket or more of water to seep away around the roots after which the hole may be entirely filled. It is well to mulch the tree immediately to prevent drying out. Prune all limbs back to five or seven good buds even though the appearance of the tree is impaired by such treatment. Water trees during the summer months and give them plenty of attention until they have become well established. Large

sizes of shade trees can often be staked to advantage until their roots have obtained good anchorage in the soil.

Wrapping—Wrap the trunk of the tree immediately after planting by winding a four inch strip of burlap or tough paper spirally. The wrapping should extend from the root crown to the lowest branch. Overlap material to provide two thicknesses. Do not use tar paper. Secure wrapping in place with a spirally wound cord. Wrapping prevents: (a) sun-scald (b) drying of bark and (c) attacks of borers. Maintain the wrapping in position two years.

Mulching—After the tree is planted and watered it is quite important that a generous mulch of rotted manure, leaves or straw, or other material be placed around it. This mulch should be maintained for about two years (if manure is used, it may be shallowly spaded into the ground the following spring after planting and replacing with new mulch.)

EVERGREENS

Most Evergreens are moved with a ball of earth on the roots. In planting try to keep intact this original ball of earth, cutting away the burlap only where it lies in folds around the trunk of the tree. Give plenty of water when planting and work the loose soil well in when filling up the hole to see that no air spaces are left for drying out. A mulch of rotted manure or other suitable material is highly desirable. Evergreens should be watered well during a drouth in mid-summer or fall and never allowed to dry out, especially the first year or two after planting.

FALL PLANTING

Practically all items of nursery stock may be successfully planted in the fall and results obtained are generally highly satisfactory, usually much better than if planting is delayed too late in the spring. Some precautions are necessary however with a few kinds of plants and trees which are somewhat more tender to cold. The following instructions should be followed closely and you will be more than repaid for your efforts.

Evergreens—Give them plenty of water at planting time and thereafter until the ground freezes. A good mulch over the roots is beneficial.

Shade Trees and Fruit Trees—The trunks of all trees planted in the fall should be given some protection by wrapping strips of burlap around them or by tying heavy paper or preferably tying fodder or straw around the trunk and branches. Peach, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Apricot and Nectarines especially must be given this protection. In fact wrap the entire top of these trees until spring.

Grape Vines, Blackberries, Rose Bushes and the less hardy varieties of Shrubs such as Butterfly, Kerrias, Weigellias and Forsythias should have earth mounted around the base of the plants and tops given a light protection of straw or other suitable material. Protect the entire top until spring.

Bramble Fruits—Practically all Raspberry and Blackberry can be successfully planted in the fall if care-

fully mulched with loose straw when ground freezes over to prevent freezing and drawing out of ground. Red Raspberry varieties, fall planting highly desirable. Black and Purple Raspberries, two year old plants preferable but well matured one year tips may be set if not planted very deep and so set that water does not stand on them at any time. Be sure to mulch all small fruit plants set in the fall.

Perennials and Strawberry Plants—Early fall planting (August and September) is best but be sure to give careful attention to winter protection after ground is frozen.

Caution—If any plants reach you in a frozen condition do not unpack or handle in any way or plant tissues will be broken and plants will surely die. Either place package in a cool room to thaw naturally or carefully open up the package and sprinkle cold water on them until absolutely all frost is drawn out before touching the plants. Most plants handled in this way are not injured in the least by freezing.

SPRAYING

There are four distinct types of troubles to combat, i. e.: chewing insects, sucking insects, scale insects and fungous diseases. Chewing insects are controlled with a stomach poison, some form of arsenic (lead arsenate), sucking insects, (lice or aphids) by body contact pois-



THIS TREE WAS NOT SPRAYED



THIS TREE WAS SPRAYED

on, (nicotine) or miscible oil (kerosene emulsion), and fungous diseases by lime-sulphur solution or Bordeaux mixture. Be sure you know what you are spraying for since arsenate of lead will not control lice or aphids, nor will nicotine or kerosene emulsion control apple worms and either of these will have any effect on apple scab or other fungous diseases. Lime-sulphur is used as a dormant spray for scale insects and also for fungous. In spraying the apple, keep in mind the two main apple troubles in the Central West, codling moth and apple scab, and in controlling these most other troubles are incidentally controlled. Lead-arsenate and lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixtures are the sprays to use.

WHEN AND HOW TO SPRAY

GRAPE

What to Spray for	Treatment	When to Spray	Remarks
Anthracnose Black Rot Mildews	Bordeaux mixture	(1) Just before the buds open. (2) After blossoms have fallen. Two or three others at 10-14 day intervals.	Careful winter pruning and disposal of diseased wood with application of lime-sulphur winter strength, in dormant season aids in anthracnose control.
Berry Moth Leaf Hopper	Bordeaux with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gal. water.	Follow program recommended above when these insects are prevalent.	Dusting with fine sulphur is recommended for some vines of European origin for mildew control
BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY AND DEWBERRY			
Anthracnose	Lime-Sulphur as directed.	(1) In spring before growth starts 12½ lbs. Dry L. S. to 50 gals. (2) When new shoots are 6-8 inch-4 lbs. Dry L. S. to 50 gals.	
CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY			
Leaf Spot Anthracnose	Bordeaux	Beginning as soon as the leaves are opened make five to seven applications at two-week intervals.	
Currant Worm	Arsenate of Lead, 2 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	At the first appearance of the worms. If there are two broods repeat spray.	Dry hellebore may be dusted on, if near picking time.
Currant Plant Louse	Nicotine sulphate, 1 to 800 of water.	Soon after eggs hatch in spring (soon after the leaves open).	Thoroughness necessary, hitting all leaves from beneath.

STRAWBERRY

What to Spray for	Treatment	When to Spray	Remarks
Leaf Spot Leaf Roller	Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead. 8 lb. to 50 gals.	Before blossoms open. Additional applications are often necessary after fruit is harvested.	Renew beds frequently. May mow off and burn foliage after berries are picked.

APPLE

Scale Insects	Miscible Oils Dry Lime Sulphur 12-15 lbs. to 50 gal.	In dormant season; when trees are leafless, preferably as buds are just starting to break in spring.	
Apple Aphids (lice) Scab	Nicotine, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, added to lime-sulphur, 3 lbs. to 50 gal. plus 5 lbs. fresh Hydrated lime.	In spring when buds are bursting showing green tips.	Of no use after leaves are curled. Use high pressure.
Scab Black Rot Bud Moth Cankerworm Tent Caterpillar Curculio	Lime - Sulphur, 3 lbs. to 50 gal. plus 5 lbs. fresh Hydrated lime, with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	When flower buds show pink, but before any have opened. (Other sprays as recommended for codling moth, below, will incidentally help to control troubles in this group.)	Scab control consists in keeping all foliage covered with this lime-sulphur spray before each rainy period.
Codling Moth Curculio	Lime-Sulphur (or preferably the milder forms of sulphur) 2-3 lbs. to 50 gal. plus 5 lbs. Hydrated lime and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Arsenate of lead.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) When most of the petals have fallen (calyx spray). (2) Approximately three weeks after the bloom. (3) Approximately ten weeks after the bloom. (4) Fifteen to seventeen weeks after the bloom. 	After weather becomes hot (from about July 1) reduce strength of the lime-sulphur to about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 50 gal. with $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. arsenate of lead and lime Repeat any of these applications if necessary. Necessary in south where there may be 3 broods in one season.

APPLES—Continued

What to Spray for	Treatment	When to Spray	Remarks
Apple Rust or Cedar Rust	Spraying not effective	Remove cedar trees nearby.	The rust cannot live without cedars on which it spends part of the year.

Blight—Cut out all infected limbs and blight cankers.

PEACH, PLUM AND SWEET CHERRY

San Jose Scale European Fruit Curl—Scale	Lime-Sulphur, 15 lbs. to 50 gal.	When tree is dormant. Before bud seals have broken. Late fall is preferable for this ap- plication on peach.	Often not necessary on plum and cherry.
Curculio Brown Rot Leaf Spot	Lime-Sulphur 1 lb. to 50, with 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. 5 lbs. Hydrated lime.	When most of bloom shucks have fallen. Repeat in 10 days omitting the Arsenate of Lead.	Some of the milder forms of sul- phur, such as Kolofog or Flota- tion Sulphur are preferable to lime sulphur in the shuck fall and later applications on peach and plum.
Brown Rot Scab	Wettable sulphur or any commer- cial milder forms of sulphur Sulphur Dust	10 days to 2 weeks before fruit ripens.	Brown rot spreads very rapidly in warm, moist weather and can be controlled only if fruit is kept coated. This will especially control the rot on the ripening fruit in wet season.

PEAR

What to Spray for	Treatment	When to Spray	Remarks
Scale Insects Blister Mite Pear Psylla	Lime-Sulphur, 12 lbs. to 50 gal. Miscible Oils	In dormant season, preferably early spring.	Scrape dormant trees and burn all orchard trash to aid in psylla control.

Practically all the other common diseases and insects on the apple are also found on the pear to some extent. See methods of control under apple (above).

SOUR CHERRY

Curculio Brown Rot Leaf Spot Shot Hole Fungus	Dry Lime-Sulphur, 3½ lbs. to 50, with 1 lb. Ar- senate of Lead.	(1) Just before buds open. (2) After blossoms fall and shucks are dropping from young fruit. (3) About two weeks after (2). (4) Additional sprays if necessary after two-week intervals immediately after fruit is picked omitting the Arsenate of Lead.	In some localities it may be safer to dilute the lime-sulphur some- what preventing foliage injury. Omit the Arsenate of lead on these later Sprays.
Cherry Aphis	"Black Leaf 40" ½ pint to 50 gal.	When aphids first appear before they have caused the leaves to curl	Be careful to cover underside of leaves. Use high pressure and soap.
Cherry Slug	Arsenate of Lead, 2 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	On first appearance of insects.	

ROSES, FLOWERS AND VINE PLANTS

Slugs (small green worms on under side of rose leaves) Aphids (plant- lice) Black Spot Mildew	1½ oz. "Blk Leaf 40," 5 oz. Ivory Soap (dissolved) 5 oz. Arsenate of lead plus Bor- deaux mixture (use Bordeaux according to the manufacturers directions.) To make 5 gal. of spray.	This is a complete rose Spray for insects and rose diseases and may be applied all thru the growing season.	Spray whole plant thoroughly, especially under side of leaves.
			More applications during wet rainy seasons.

SHADE TREES

Caterpillars Measuring Worms Canker Worms Borers	4 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 100 gals. water. Dig out with sharp knife.	Spring and Summer.	
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A TREATISE ON THE SUCCESSFUL PLANTING AND CARE OF HEDGES, SHRUBS and SMALL FRUITS



PLANTING CHARGES

Due to labor shortage, no orders for less than \$50.00 planted.

Orders to be planted within 35-mile radius of our nursery at the following prices:

Orders from \$50 to \$75 \$15.00
Orders from \$75 to \$100 20.00

Orders over \$100 20 % of cost of order with exception of deciduous hedging, which will be planted at \$10 per 100 for the first 100 plants and \$7 for each additional 100.

On distances over 35 miles from our nursery add and extra 15 % for each additional 20 miles.

Due to labor shortage, we cannot make orchard plantings at this time.

We regret that due to labor shortage, we are unable to do any special work in connection with planting, such as stripping of sod from large areas, grading, etc.

Humus (approx. 1 ¾ bu. per bag) \$ 1.25
Manure (pulverized, approx. 1 ¾ bu. per bag \$ 1.25

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